Amendments to the Claims:

Claims 1-39 (Cancelled).

40. (Currently Amended) A device for correcting a flexible material web that is guided to a processing machine, wherein the underside of the material web incorrectly points upward due to wrongly connected web ends or due to twisting, comprising:

a rotatable pair of cylinders that is arranged on a rotating device fixed on a frame and causes the material web to be turned by 180° about its longitudinal axis such that the underside of the material web once again correctly point downward; and

a stationary pairs of cylinders that are respectively arranged upstream and downstream of the rotatable pair of cylinders, particularly in the region of the respective face sides of the frame, wherein the rotatable pair of cylinders can be displaced along the frame, and wherein the cylinders of the first and/or the second stationary pair of cylinders and of the rotatable pair of cylinders can be moved into an open position and a closed position.

41. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 40, wherein the frame is fixed on a stand that ensures a distance of approximately 1000 mm between the frame and the removal station of the material web.

42. (Currently Amended) The device according to claim 40, wherein the cylinders of the rotatable pair of cylinders are situated in the closed position in the normal operating mode ~~(flawless material web or correctly positioned supply, respectively)~~.

43. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 40, wherein the rotatable pair of cylinders is positioned approximately in the center between the two stationary pairs of cylinders.

44. (Currently Amended) The device according to claim 40, wherein the cylinders of both stationary pairs of cylinders are situated in the closed position in the normal operating mode ~~(flawless material web or correctly positioned supply, respectively)~~.

45. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 40, wherein at least one

detection device for detecting a flawed material web and/or the incorrectly positioned supply thereof is arranged upstream of the rotatable pair of cylinders.

46. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 45, wherein a first detection device is arranged upstream of the first stationary pair of cylinders, and wherein a second detection device is arranged between the first stationary pair of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders

47. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 45, wherein the detection device causes the rotatable pair of cylinders to turn in order to correct the flaw after the detection of a flawed material web and/or the incorrectly positioned supply of the material web, particularly by transmitting corresponding signals.

48. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 45, wherein the material web contains a twist.

49. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 48, wherein the detection device causes the cylinders of the rotatable pair of cylinders to open after the detection of a twist in the material web, wherein the rotatable pair of cylinders passes over the twist in the material web in the direction of the first stationary pair of cylinders, and wherein the cylinders of the rotatable pair of cylinders are moved into the closed position when it is spaced apart from the first stationary pair of cylinders by a short distance of, in particular, approximately 100 mm such that the twist is situated between the rotatable pair of cylinders and the second stationary pair of cylinders.

50. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 49, wherein the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders are moved into the open position as soon as the rotatable pair of cylinders has assumed its closed position a short distance therefrom, and wherein the rotatable pair of cylinders is turned by 180° in order to correct the twist in the material web between the rotatable pair of cylinders and the second stationary pair of cylinders.

51. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 50, wherein the new twist in

the material web being created between the first stationary pair of cylinders, the cylinders of which are still open, and the rotatable pair of cylinders due to the turning of the rotatable pair of cylinders passes through the first rotatable pair of cylinders in the direction of the removal station, wherein the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders are immediately moved back into the closed position such that a flawless progression of the material web is achieved between all pairs of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders can be moved back into its normal position.

52. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 49, wherein the material web contains two web ends that are wrongly connected to one another, in particular, such that the underside of one material web is connected to the upper side of the other material web.

53. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 52, wherein a cutting and connecting device as well as a material web reservoir are arranged downstream of the rotatable pair of cylinders.

54. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 53, wherein the cutting and connecting device is arranged between the second stationary pair of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders.

55. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 53, wherein the material web reservoir is arranged between the second stationary pair of cylinders and the processing machine

56. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 53, wherein the detection device causes the material web to be stopped for approximately 1-3 seconds after the detection of the wrong connection between the web ends of the material web, wherein the processing machine is supplied from the material web reservoir during this time and the material web (1) is severed in the cutting and connecting device, preferably in the region of the wrong connection or upstream thereof.

57. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 56, wherein the web ends are respectively held in the rotatable pair of cylinders and in the cutting and connecting

device.

58. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 57, wherein the rotatable pair of cylinders is turned by 180°, wherein a twist is created in a section between the first stationary pair of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders, and wherein the upper side of the material web (1) now correctly points upward in the section.

59. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 57, wherein the material web ends are connected in the cutting and connecting device and the material web is additionally transported to the processing machine or to the material reservoir, respectively.

60. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 59, wherein the twist situated in the section between the first stationary pair of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders is corrected by moving the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders into the open position in order to enable the twist to pass through the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders.

61. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 45, wherein the detection devices consist of CCD cameras and/or detection devices based on laser technology and/or capacitive measuring devices and/or inductive measuring devices.

62. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 40, wherein the rotatable pair of cylinders and/or the rotating device form/forms part of a slide that can be displaced on the frame.

63. (Currently Amended) The device according to claim 40, wherein servomotors, ~~particularly~~ a.c. motors, are provided for driving the rotating device, the slide and the cylinders of the pairs of cylinders that can be moved into the open and the closed position.

64. (Previously Presented) The device according to claim 63, wherein the detection device transmits signals and commands for controlling the motion sequences to the servomotors via SPS or PC.

65. (Currently Amended) A method for correcting a flexible material web that is guided to a processing machine, wherein the underside of the material web incorrectly points upward due to wrongly connected web ends or due to twisting, wherein the material web is turned at least once about its longitudinal axis in such a way that the underside of the material web once again correctly points downward and the correct upper side of the material web is transported to the processing machine, comprising the steps of:
turning the material web by 180° by a rotatable pair of cylinders in a section between at least one stationary pair of cylinders and a rotatable pair of cylinders such that the flaw is corrected and that the cylinders of the at least one stationary pair of cylinders and of the rotatable pair of cylinders can be moved into an open position and a closed position.

66. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 65, wherein the flaw in the material web is detected and commands are transmitted to the pairs of cylinders in dependence on the detected flaw.

67. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 66, wherein the material web contains an undesirable twist, wherein the cylinders of the rotatable pair of cylinders are opened after the detection of the twist in the material web.

68. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 67, wherein the rotatable pair of cylinders passes over the twist in the material web in the direction of the first stationary pair of cylinders, and wherein its cylinders are moved into the closed position a short distance from the first stationary pair of cylinders such that the twist is situated between the rotatable pair of cylinders and the second stationary pair of cylinders.

69. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders are moved into the open position after the cylinders of the rotatable pair of cylinders arranged adjacent to the first stationary pair of cylinders reach the closed position, and in that the rotatable pair of cylinders is subsequently turned in order to correct the twist in the material web between the rotatable pair of cylinders and the second stationary pair of cylinders.

70. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 69, wherein a new twist is created between the first stationary pair of cylinders, the cylinders of which are still open, and the rotatable pair of cylinders after the rotatable pair of cylinders is turned, wherein the new twist is corrected by the new twist in the material web passing through the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders in the direction of the removal station and by moving the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders back into the closed position immediately thereafter such that a flawless progression of the material web is achieved between all pairs of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders can be moved back into its normal position in the direction of the second stationary pair of cylinders.

71. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 66, wherein the material web contains two web ends that were wrongly connected, ~~particularly~~ such that the underside of one material web is connected to the upper side of the other material web, wherein the material web is stopped for 1-3 seconds after the detection of the wrong connection between the web ends, wherein the material web is severed, wherein the rotatable pair of cylinders is turned by 180° together with the twisted material web, wherein the web ends are correctly connected to one another, wherein the processing machine is supplied with the material web from a material web reservoir during these processes, and wherein the material web is additionally transported to the processing machine or to the material web reservoir, respectively, after the connection between the web ends is produced.

72. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the turning of the rotatable pair of cylinders causes a twist to be created in the section between the first stationary pair of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders, wherein said twist is corrected by opening the cylinders of the rotatable pair of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders passing over the twist in the direction of the pair of cylinders, and wherein the cylinders of the rotatable pair of cylinders are moved into the closed position a short distance from the first stationary pair of cylinders such that the twist is now situated in the section.

73. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 72, wherein the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders are moved into the open position after the cylinders of

the rotatable pair of cylinders arranged adjacent to the first stationary pair of cylinders reach the closed position, and in that the rotatable pair of cylinders is subsequently turned by 180° in order to correct the twist in the material web in the section such that the respective sides of the material web correctly point upward and downward.

74. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 73, wherein a new twist is created in the section after the rotatable pair of cylinders is turned, wherein the new twist is corrected by opening the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders such that the new twist in the material web is able to pass through the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders in the direction of the removal station and by moving the cylinders of the first stationary pair of cylinders back into the closed position immediately thereafter such that a flawless progression of the material web is achieved between all pairs of cylinders and the rotatable pair of cylinders can be moved back into its normal position in the direction of the second stationary pair of cylinders.